

# JavaScript

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4

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4

: JavaScript

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Joint

Photogra-phic Expert Group(JPEG)

CompuServe Graphics

Inter-change Format(GIF)

HyperText Mark-up

Language(HTML)

, JavaScript

가

:

: JavaScript

World-Wide Web

가

(1).

WWW

가

가

가 (4).

가

(1, 2).

World-Wide Web(WWW)

(1-3). WWW

WWW

1 . , Netscape Navigator version  
2 4.0(Netscape Communica-tions, Mountain View, CA, U.S.A.)  
3 JavaScript  
4 ,

(HMP 97-1-3-0005) 96

(02-1996-213-0)

1998 7 6 1998 11 25

JavaScript

(dynamic and interactive interface)

WWW

CompuServe Graphics Interchange Format (GIF) (Fig 1). Photoshop

Photoshop 가 GIF89a Export

GIF

JavaScript

Hyper Text Mark-up Language(HTML) 95

IBM PC 95(Microsoft, Redmond, WA, U.S.A.)

(Kodak DCS 420, Rochester, NY, U.S.A.)

24 bit (bitmap file)

Adobe Photoshop version 4.0( Photoshop, Adobe Systems, Mountain View, CA, U.S.A.)

, 8 bit , Joint Photographic Expert Group(JPEG)

Photoshop 6 가 가

가 810 , 611 가

12 (GIF )

45.9 KB 130 KB 88.1 KB

JPEG 12.5 KB 39.6 KB

28 KB , GIF 427 Byte 2.18

(5). KB 1 KB 24

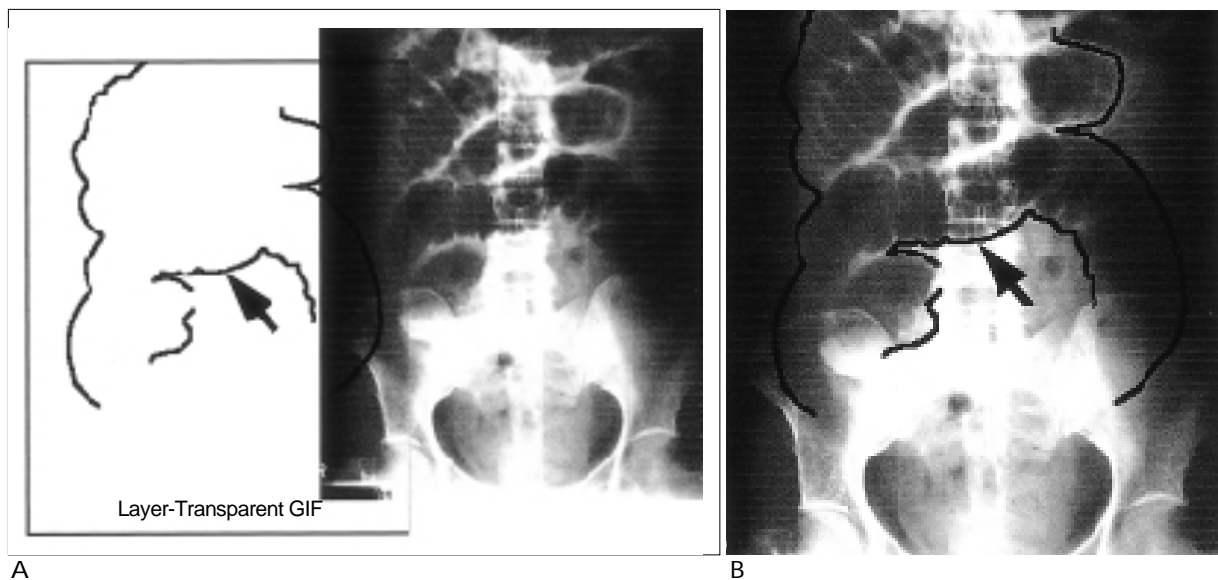


Fig. 1. A principle of Layer

A. Layers on which indicators (arrow) such as arrows or lines pointing out radiologic findings are drawn, were made into transparent GIF. Only indicators (arrow) have color and other parts of the Layer are transparent.

B. By displaying transparent Layer overlapped with radiologic image, indicators (arrow) can be shown without any distortion or loss of radiologic image.

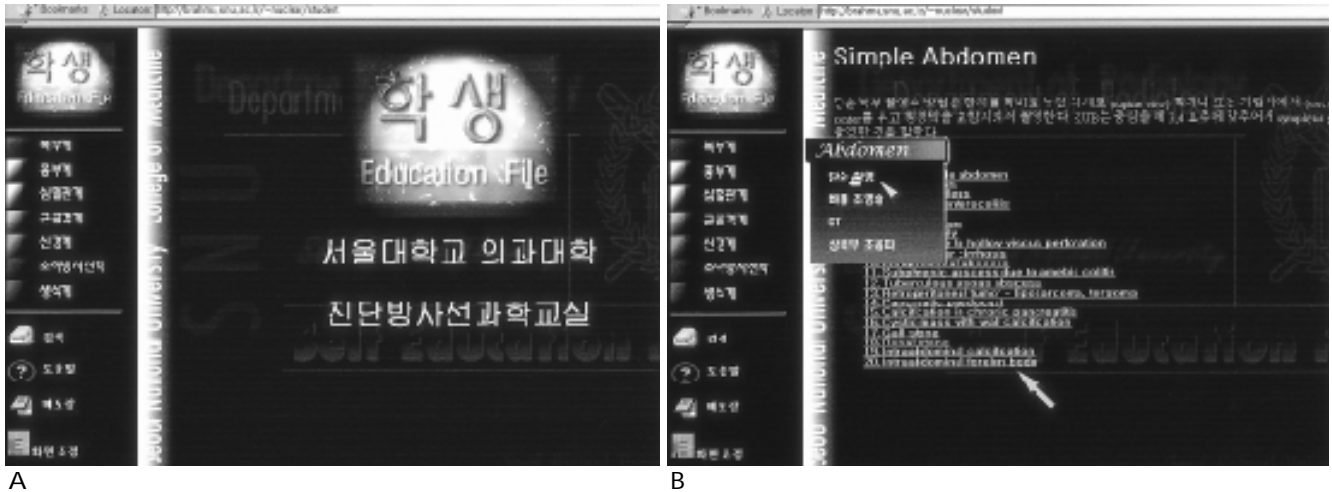


Fig. 2. A. Initial page of dynamic and interactive Web-based radiology teaching file  
B. Case list (arrow) is presented by clicking each section and subsection (arrowheads). Users can select and visit any case by clicking the corresponding hypertext.



Fig. 3. Case page named " Mechanical ileus ". Each case page contains radiologic images and texts for additional information and explanation. When each case page initially opens, clinical information (arrow) is automatically presented without any other hints or answer. Users can move to other cases by clicking the number of each case (arrowhead).

bit                      8 bit                      JPEG  
                                 20                      1                      40                      1

(Fig 3).

JavaScript                      630 Byte

(Fig 4).

(<http://radhome.snu.ac.kr/sub/student>)

가

가  
(Fig

가

2).

GIF

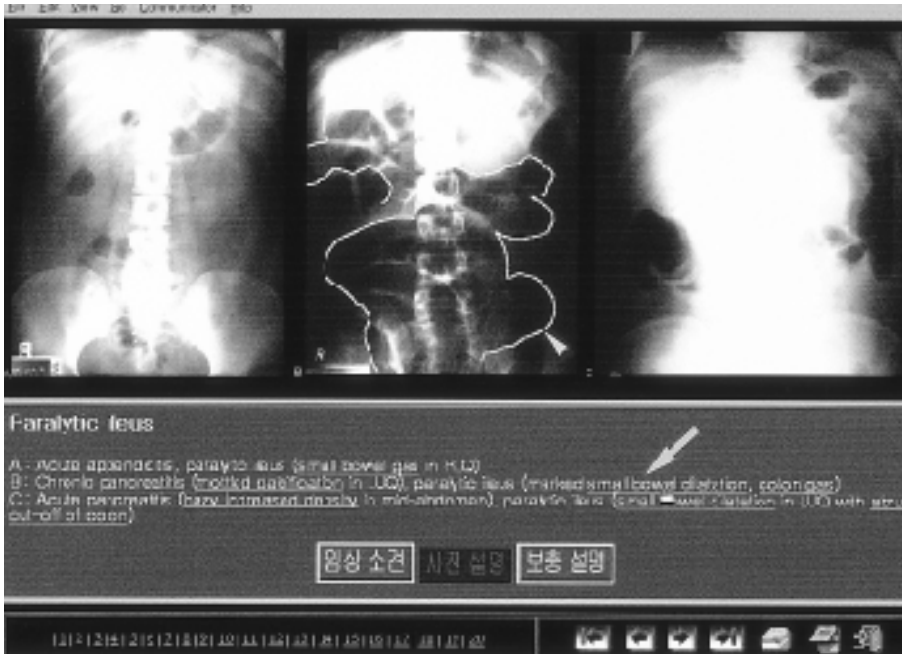


Fig. 4. When user moves the cursor to key word (arrow) or click the key word, indicators such as arrows or lines (arrowhead) appear on radiologic images to point out radiologic findings. User can also make indicators disappear by moving to or clicking other areas on the screen.

가

3 2

가 (4).

가

20

가

11(Sub- phrenic abscess due to amebic colitis)

82.9KB 2

(64KB) 8

8 (7KB)

10

LAN(Local Area Network)

2 - 4 가

, 33600 bps

(MAC System, , )

(2264-2387)

1 20

가

(4).

가

(GIF )

# JavaScript

11

10

LAN

, 33600 bps

2 - 4 , 1 15

가

www

가

WWW

www

가

1KB

88.1 KB

W

HyperText

(GIF )

page 11

33600 bps

606

가 . CD-ROM (multimedia)

JavaScript 630Byte

JavaScript WWW CD-ROM

JavaScript Java ROM 가 CD-ROM

(6). JavaScript Java (1).

가 Script Photoshop GIF , Photoshop

(6). 가

JavaScript 가 (4).

Java applet(HTML applet

가 applet

20 - 25KB JavaScript (GIF

가

JavaScript

JavaScript Netscape Navigator version 4.0

Netscape Navigator version 4.0

, Netscape Navigator

Internet Explorer (Microsoft, Redmond, WA, U.S.A.)

, Netscape Navigator가

, WWW

(1).

JavaScript 가

WWW CD-ROM 가

CD-ROM 가

1. , , et al. 1997 ; 37 : 1145-1148
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## **Dynamic and Interactive Web-based Radiology Teaching File Using Layer and JavaScript<sup>1</sup>**

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**Purpose :** To improve the Web-based radiology teaching file by means of a dynamic and interactive interface using Layer and JavaScript.

**Materials and Methods :** The radiology teaching file for medical students at the author's medical school was used. By mean of a digital camera, films were digitized and compressed to Joint Photographic Expert Group (JPEG) format. Layers which had arrows or lines pointing out lesions and anatomical structures were converted to transparent CompuServe Graphics Interchange Format (GIF). Basically, HyperText Mark-up Language (HTML) was used for each Web page. Using JavaScript, Layers were made to be overlapped with radiologic images at the user's request.

**Results :** Each case page consisted of radiologic images and texts for additional information and explanation. By moving the cursor or clicking onto key words, indicators pointing out corresponding lesions and anatomical structures were automatically shown on radiologic images.

**Conclusion :** Although not compatible with some Web-browsers, a dynamic and interactive interface using Layer and JavaScript has little effect on the time needed for data transfer through a network, and is therefore an effective method of accessing radiologic images using the World-Wide Web and using these for teaching and learning.

**Index words :** Computers, educational aid  
Internet

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